

# KNO

'Tis the sport of statesmen,  
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,  
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. To *Knock down*. To fell by a blow.  
He began to *knock down* his fellow citizens with a great  
deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medley  
of religion and bloodshed. *Addison's Freeholder*, No. 50.  
A man who is gross in a woman's company, ought to be  
*knocked down* with a club. *Clarissa.*

4. To *Knock on the head*. To kill by a blow; to destroy.  
He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was  
*knocked on the head* by a tree. *South's Sermons.*  
Excess, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man on the head;  
or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him  
down to the ground. *Grew's Cynic.*

*Knock*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A sudden stroke; a blow.  
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth  
should wave him from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from  
a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* b. vii.  
Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,  
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*. *Dryden.*

2. A loud stroke at a door for admittance.  
Guiscard, in his leathern frock,  
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock*:  
Thrice with a doleful sound the jarring grate  
Rung deaf and hollow. *Dryden's Boace.*

*Knocker*. *n. f.* [from *knock*.]  
1. He that knocks.  
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.  
Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigued, I said,  
Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

To *Knoll*. *v. a.* [from *knoll*.] To ring the bell, generally  
for a funeral.  
Had I as many pins as I have hairs,  
I would not wish them to a fairer death,  
And so his knell is *knoll'd*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To *Knoll*. *v. n.* To sound as a bell.  
If ever you have look'd on better days,  
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shakespeare.*

*Knoll*. *n. f.* A little hill. *Ainsl.*

*Knop*. *n. f.* [A corruption of *knop*.] Any tufted top. *Ainsl.*

*Knott*. *n. f.* [enotia, Saxon; *knut*, German; *knutte*, Dutch;  
*knutte*, Eric.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disen-  
tangled.  
He found that reason's self now reasons found  
To fasten *knotts*, which fancy first had bound. *Sidney.*  
As the fair vestal to the fountain came,  
Let none be startled at a vestal's name,  
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;  
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,  
To take the freshness of the morning air,  
And gather'd in a *knott* her flowing hair. *Addison.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.  
Garden *knotts*, the frets of boules, and all equal figures,  
please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*  
Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,  
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,  
Her *knotts* disorder'd. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

It fed flow'rs worthy of paradise, which not nice art  
In beds and curious *knotts*, but nature boon,  
Pour'd forth profuse on hill and dale, and plain. *Milton.*  
Their quarters are contriv'd to elegant *knotts*, adorned  
with the most beautiful flowers. *More.*

Henry in *knotts* involving Emma's name,  
Had half-express'd, and half-conceal'd his flame  
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark  
Grew with the year, and wide with the bark,  
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,  
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior.*

3. Any bond of association or union.  
Confirm that amity  
With nuptial *knott*, if thou vouchsafe to grant  
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

Richmond aims  
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,  
And by that *knott* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakespeare.*

I would he had continued to his country  
As he began, and not unknit himself  
The noble *knott* he made. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Why left you wife and children,  
Those precious motives, those strong *knotts* of love. *Shak.*

Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade,  
In this close *knott*, the smallest loole, els made. *Cowley.*

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance  
of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of  
the fibres. A joint in an herb.  
Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use,  
being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knotts*, he hath  
carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. *Widd.*

Such *knotts* and crookings of grain is objected here, as will

# KNO

hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just  
reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in  
Scotland. *King Charles.*

5. A confederacy; an association; a small band.  
Oh you panderly rascals! there's a *knott*, a gang, a conspi-  
racy against me. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?  
Where not a foul, without thine own foul *knott*,  
But fears and hates thee. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

A *knott* of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a  
gentleman upon the king's highway. *L'Estrange.*

I am now with a *knott* of his admirers, who make request  
that you would give notice of the window where the knight  
intends to appear. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Difficulty; intricacy.  
A man shall be perplexed with *knotts* and problems of busi-  
ness, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious,  
and both parts of the contrariety seem equally weighty; so  
that, which way soever the choice determines, a man is sure  
to venture a great concern. *South's Sermons.*

7. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.  
When the discovery was made that the king was living,  
which was the *knott* of the play untied, the rest is shut up in  
the compass of some few lines, because nothing then hindered  
the happiness of Torismond and Leonora. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

8. A cluster; a collection.  
The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky,  
which is a meeting or *knott* of a number of small stars, not  
seen afunder, but giving light together. *Bacon's Essays.*

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it,  
and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or  
*knotts* of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts  
of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more  
inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To *Knott*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To complicate in knots.  
Happy we who from such queens are freed,  
That were always telling beads;  
But here's a queen when she rides abroad  
Is always *knutting* threads. *Sidley.*

2. To intangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.  
The party of the papists in England are become more  
*knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst them-  
selves. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To *Knott*. *v. n.*  
1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.  
Cut hay when it begins to *knott*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To knit knots for fringes.  
*Knottberry*. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsl.*

*Knottgrass*. *n. f.* [from *knott* and *grass*.] A plant.

*Knotted*. *adj.* [from *knott*.] Full of knots.  
The *knotted* oaks shall show us of honey weep. *Dryden.*

*Knottiness*. *n. f.* [from *knotty*.] Fullness of knots; uneven-  
ness; intricacy; difficulty.  
Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's  
skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is signified reason  
ruling the appetite; the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they  
have that seek after virtue. *Peachment on Drawing.*

*Knotty*. *adj.* [from *knott*.]  
1. Full of knots.  
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds  
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*

The timber in some trees more clean, in some more *knotty*:  
try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other;  
for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*

The *knotty* oaks their lightning branches bow. *Reformation.*

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,  
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came. *Dryden's Æn.*

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,  
Now *knotty* burrs and thorns disgrace the ground:  
Come, shepherds, come, and strew with leaves the plain;  
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

2. Hard; rugged.  
Valiant fools  
Were made by nature for the wife to work with:  
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen,  
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,  
And fall by one another. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.  
The king Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, when the  
kingdom was cast in his arms, met with a point of great dif-  
ficulty, and *knotty* to solve, able to trouble and confound the  
wisest kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions, carried  
he that was the best at the untying of *knotty* difficulties, and  
the prize. *L'Estrange.*

Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie.  
They complement, they sit, they chat,  
Fight o'er the wars, reform the state;  
A thousand *knotty* points they clear,  
'Tis supper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

# KNO

To *KNOW*. *v. a.* preter. *I knew*, *I have known*. [cnapan  
Saxon.]  
1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discer-  
five.  
O, that a man might *know*  
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shakespeare.*  
The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is *known*  
with God and men. *Milton.*

The gods all things *know*.  
Not from experience, for the world was new,  
He only from their cause their natures *knew*. *Denham.*

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we  
admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty  
in the proposition, and we *know* it. *Dryden.*

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea,  
which he perceives is not understood, or is in danger to be  
mistaken, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end  
of speech, to declare his meaning, and make *known* what idea  
he makes it stand for. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.  
Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to you why his  
hand is not removed from you. *1 Sa. vi. 3.*

Led on with a desire to *know*  
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

One would have thought you had *known* better things than  
to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. To distinguish.  
Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving  
to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those be-  
fore and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater  
multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognise.  
What a monstrous fellow art thou, thus to rail on me, that  
is neither *known* of thee, nor *knows* thee? *Shakespeare.*

They told what things were done in the way, and how he  
was *known* of them in breaking of bread. *Lu. xxiv. 35.*

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,  
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Platman.*

Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton.*

5. To be no stranger to.  
What are you?  
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling sorrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shak. King Lear.*

6. To converse with another sex.  
And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Gen. iv. 4.*

7. To see with approbation.  
They have reigned, but not by me; they have set a fei-  
gnory over themselves, but I *knew* nothing of it. *Holca.*

To *KNOW*. *v. n.*  
1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.  
I *know* of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and  
delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts xii. 11.*

2. Not to be ignorant.  
When they *know* within themselves they speak of that  
they do not well *know*, they would nevertheless seem to others  
to *know* of that which they may not well speak. *Bacon's Essays*, No. 27.

Not to *know* of things remote, but know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

In the other world there is no consideration that will sting  
our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly,  
when we *knew* to have done better; and chose to make our-  
selves miserable, when we understood the way to have been  
happy. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

They might understand those excellencies which they  
blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad  
pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the  
most able masters. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To be informed.  
The prince and Mr. Pains will put on two of our jerkins  
and aprons, and sir John must not *know* of it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

There is but one mineral body, that we *know* of, heavier  
than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*

4. To *KNOW* for. To have knowledge of. A colloquial ex-  
pression.  
He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for  
the party that own'd it, he might have more difficulties than he  
*knew* for. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

5. To *KNOW* of. In *Shakespeare*, is to take cognisance of; to  
examine.  
Fair Hermia, question your desires;  
*Know* of your youth, examine well your blood,  
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,  
You can endure the livery of a nun,  
For a to be in shady cloister mew'd.  
*Knowable*. *adj.* [from *know*.] Cognoscible; possible to be  
discovered or understood.  
These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall

# KNU

not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there  
is more *knowable* in these than in less acknowledged my-  
series. *Glauco. Scept.*

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended  
also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the  
law given by Moses. *Locke.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unani-  
mous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that  
are naturally *knowable* without revelation. *Bentley.*

*KNOWER*. *n. f.* [from *know*.] One who has skill or know-  
ledge.  
If we look on a vegetable as made of earth, we must  
have the true theory of the nature of that element, or we  
miserably fail of our scientific aspirations; and while we can  
only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers*. *Glauco.*

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I  
ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of  
mankind and poetry. *Southern.*

*KNOWING*. *adj.* [from *know*.]  
1. Skillful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.  
You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,  
That he, which hath our noble father slain,  
Pursu'd my life. *Shak. Hamlet.*

The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hy-  
pothesis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their  
profession, unsupported in their lives, active and laborious in  
their charges. *South.*

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a  
lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason,  
without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and in-  
telligent part of the world. *South's Sermons.*

Gio Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration  
at Venice, painted very dully, according to the manner of his  
time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and per-  
spective. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are  
more *knowing* than others. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Conscious; intelligent.  
Could any but a *knowing* prudent Cause  
Begin such motions and assign such laws?  
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,  
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*

*KNOWING*. *n. f.* [from *know*.] Knowledge.  
Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your *knowing*  
to a stranger of his quality. *Shakespeare.*

*KNOWINGLY*. *adv.* [from *knowing*.] With skill; with know-  
ledge.  
He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world.  
*More's Divi a Dialogues.*

They who before were rather fond of it than *knowingly* ad-  
mired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often  
as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak  
*knowingly*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

*KNOWLEDGE*. *n. f.* [from *know*.]  
1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.  
*Knowledge*, which is the highest degree of the speculative  
faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative  
or negative propositions. *Locke.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.  
Ignorance is the curse of God,  
*Knowledge* the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

3. Skill in any thing.  
Do but say to me what I should do,  
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done,  
And I am prest unto it. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.  
The dog straight fawn'd upon his master for old *know-*  
*ledge*. *Sidney.*

That is not forgot,  
Which ne'er I did remember; to my *knowledge*  
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

5. Cognisance; notice.  
Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst  
take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth ii. 10.*

A state's anger should not take  
*Know* edge either of fools or women. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her par-  
don, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

To *KNOWLEDGE*. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to  
avow.  
The prophet Hosea tells us that God faith of the Jews,  
they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly,  
that there are governments which God doth not avow: for  
though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are  
not *known* by his revealed will. *Bacon's holy War.*

To *KNUT*. *v. a.* [knipier, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*